elr of the Counters de Rosil-(Henriette

Somrag).

Henriette Sontag was born of a respectable fa-Henriette Sontag was born of a respectable family of artists, of timited means at Coblentz, in 1810. The old saying of the poet, "asseiter, non fi," is singularly applicable to this great vocalist. The strong bent for music which p inted ent her ultimate vocation, was observable as early as five years of age. At seven years of age, betwirt her exquisite beauty and her exquisite voice, she was known far and wide in her neighborhood. To gratify the nobility of the district, the authorities of the tawn, or their friendly neighborhood. To gratify the nobility of the district, the authorities of the tawn, or their friendly neighborhood. To gratify the nobility of the district, the authorities of the tawn, or their friendly neighborhoos, it was the practice of Henrietta Sontag is no her to place her child on the table, and bid her sing.

A distinguished traveller, who afterwards beheld her in all the effulgence of her triumphs, relates having seen her sing in this manner the grand aria of "The Queen of Night," in the Zauberflote—her arms hanging beside her, her eye following a fly on the window, or a butterfly sporting on the flowers without—her voice, so pure, so penetrating, and of angelio tone, flowing as unconsciously, as effortless, and as sportive, as a limpid rid from the mountain side.

The circle of her fame spread, gradually, wider.

ride.
The circle of ber fame spread, gradually, wider The circle of ber fame spread, gradually, wider and wider, and the Impresarie of Germany were not long in awakening to the importance of securing the assistance of the infant wonder. The consequence was, that at eleven years of age she appeared, at Darmstadt, in a part written purposely for her, entitled, "The Little Daughter of the Dambe." In spite of her extraordinary success at Darmstadt, her wise and conscientious parents, knowing the fate of infant prodigies, when their natural powers are allowed an untutered growth under the artificial warmth of insticious admiration, and the heat of theatres, withdrew the young prima donna from the first scene of her successes, and conveyed her to a very distant spot, the Conservatoire of Prague.

ration, and the heat of theatres, withdrew the young prima donna from the first scene of her successes, and conveyed her to a very distant spot, the Conservatoire of Prague.

At the Conservatoire of Prague, the little maiden and her relatives did not cease to be tempted by managers or Impresarii. First attracted by her beauty, they were soon astonished by her aptitude. She successively won the prize of every class of this great school of music, until she caroed the highes position; and, placed at the head of the school, she became one of the marvels of the city.

Scarce three years had elapsed since her matriculation at the Censervatoire, and she had hardly attained the age of fourteen, when she saved the fortunes of that great Imperial Opera of Prague, associated with so many glotious memories of music, and which would be immortalised by the fact alone of having been the stage where the "Clemenza di Tito" and the "Marriage of Figaro" were first produced by Mozart. The favorite prima downa of this noble theatre was suddenly taken ill, and so sciously, that there was little hope left of her reappearing for some time. The manager, in despair, and at a loss which way to tarn, could think of no other resource to retain his audiences than the appearance of the young prodigy of the Conservatoire—little Henriette Sontag. Such was her proficiency in her art, that her parents no longer saw the same danger in allowing their offspring to tread the fictive scene.

But the capital of Bohemia was not destined long to retain its chief ornament. Long before the conclusion of the season, the imperial court had heard of her extraordinary success, and Henrietta Sontag was summoned to Vienna, where she appeared, the very next season, at the German Opera.

In our times we have "Kings of Railways" and "Colossuses of Roads," indebted to good luck for their success. At the time Henrietta Sontag debuted at Viennathere existed in Italy also millionare Impresicari, only indebted for pre-eminence to the favors of chance. That curious orig

In those days not only a northern cantatrice was not dreamt of, but it was thought that the South alone could produce a great singer for the Italian lyrical stage.

When he arrived at Vienna, in 1824, such was, how-

When he arrived at Vienna, in 1824, such was, however, the report of the fame of young Soutag, that the great Sybarite of the day condescended at last to visit the German Opera, even at the sacrifice of having his ears, accustomed to the melodeous "lingua Toecana," torn by the gutteral discordance of the Teutonic tongue. On hearing Henrictte Sontag sing, Barbaja was overcome by astonishment. To this feeling succeeded dismay, when, having immediately applied to her parents, he found in them a polite but most unquestionable abhorrence for the Italian stage, which they were afraid would lead their daughter to the land of moral laxity, of Cictsteir and Patiti, of

"Pasteboard triumph, and the cavalcade, Processions formed for piety and love.

A mistress and a saint in every grove."

In yain he tempted them with Et Dorado in per-

A mistress and a saint in every grove."

In vain he tempted them with Et Dorado in perspective—the conscientious Germans would not conceede, at first, a single lota of his wishes. The world, to whom she has imparted so much pure enjoyment—and, fortunately, will now impart to much more in time to come—was near never hearing the great vocalist sing in an euphonious language, in that which made her fame universal, and led her to visit England and France.

At last, however, after repeated efforts, some concession was made, although Barbaja's fate was like that of the hero of the classical poet—the gods vouchsafed but half his prayer. Honriette Sontag was allowed to appear at the Italian Opera at Vienna, and removed to the Corinthia, having for her colleagues vocalists of such a calibre, that one of them, "il buon Rubini," has never been surpassed; whilst all those who have enjoyed the talents of the other. Lablache, feel that not only he has never been, but cannot imagine that he ever will be equalled.

other, Lablache, feel that not only he has never been, but cannot imagine that he ever will be equalled.

The Prussian dilettanti employed every means to bring Henriette Sontag to their capital. At the end of the Italian Opera season at Vienna, she was persuaded to come to Berlin, to support by her attraction the Kænigstadt Theatre, just opened. Her success was immense. Every seat in the house was taken, in anticipation, long before the days of performance; and we remember well, being there at the time, that the foreigners of rank who arrived in Berlin, finding it impossible to purchase a seat at any price, were obliged to apply to Count de Bruhl, the minister of the "Menus plaisirs du roi," to obtain an obscure seat at the back of the Court, or of the diplomatic box.

the minister of the "Menus plaisies du rei," to obtain an obscure seat at the back of the Court, or of the diplomatic box.

M. de Talleyrand used to boast, as one of the brightest diplomatic tricks of his tricksy career, that in the settement of limits of respective dominions at the Congress of Vienna, he had procured that Ferney should be included in the area of France, which made Voltaire a Frenchman post mottem. On the same principle, the Prussians having recently secured, at the same Congress, the forced allegiance of Soutag's birth-polace, Chlentz, added to the admiration which she commanded wherever she went, a feling of pride at her being their country-woman. Hence their enthusiasm knew no bounds.

Whilst at the Berlin theatre, overtures were made to Madile. Sontag from the Italian Opera in Paris—then belonging to the Crown, and under the control of Vicomte Sosthene de la Rochefoucault, who for many years ruled the theatres of France, and endeavored, with rather dubious success, to apply the "Maxims" of his witty ancestor to the government of stage affairs. As M Sosthene had for negotiator in this treaty the great Rossint, who had made Madlle. Sontag's acquaintance in Vienna, his wishes, amongst the offers made from all quarters, prevailed. Paris was then the centre of taste and the metropolis of art—the occupation of the whole population of the anisyment of players or the ministerior. ed. Paris was then the centre of taste and the metropolis of art—the occupation of the whole population the enjoyment of pleasure or the ministering to its decires and caprices. Madile Sontag's voice and beauty produced a furore—each note produced a murmur or an acclamation. No feature of hers escaped a sonnet, from her eyebrow to her protty foot. The ugliest women thought they became handsome by imitating her costame; and venders of nrticles of luxury and fancy goods found no easier why of getting rid of their wares thus by stamping them with her name or with her supposed recombiance.

them with her name or with her supposed recom-blance.

In this, her first engagement at Paris, she made her debut as Deedem onn. She also performed with great success La Donna del Lago, Cenerentola, and other first characters in the first operas of the day.

There she found Malibran in the plenitude of her fane and glory. The theatrical gossips, and the Parisian golemouches, either hoped or expected— all of them predicted—that a war was about to arise betwist two stars now forced to move in the same orbit; a war which would eclipse the encounters of June and Verus in the days of Paris, and of the siege of Troy. For once, the Greeks of Paris, and

orbit; a war which would eclipse the encounters of Juno and Venus in the days of Paris, and of the siege of Troy. For once, the Greeks of Paris, and the Trojans of the Salle Favart, were disappointed. For such was the sisterly love and confidence which existed between the two mavellous vocalists, and which is so powerfully recorded in the letters of the lamented Malibran, that the latter was, for a time, in 1825, the only depository of Sontag's secret, that amongst the crowd of sighing and adoring awains who followed her respectfully at a distance, tendering their offers of marriage, there was one on whom she had bestowed her heart, and was about to bestow her band.

The fortunate object of Maddle. Sontag's choice—and time has proved how well founded was her judgment—was a member of the diplomatic body then accredited in the Court of the Tuileries. Count de Rossi, although then a very young man, was already, at that critical period of political affairs, Consciller d'Ambassade of the Sardman mission—a sufficient proof of his mental powers. He had the good looks, the elegant manners, the tastes, and the gifts of conversation which distinguished the travelled man and the real homme de qualiti—qualities which no adversity can diminish. Fearing the prejudices of his noble relatives and of his royal master, until they could be assunged, it was determined to conceal the wedding for the time being, it consequently was polemnized with all due form, master, until they could be assunged, it was deter-mined to conceal the wedding for the time being. It connequently was solemnized with all due form, but in secret, with only two or three intimate friends as witness.

The lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, Mr. Reers, was naturally auxious to make as engagement with a lady the renown of whose talents and beauty was the constant theme of conversation amongst the travelled dilettanti, and he wrote to her in Paris, offering her an immense sum. Previous engagements, however, prevented her leaving the continent, and it was reserved to Laporte to bring Sontag to Sugland. Her début took place at a concert at Devonshire House, in the Easter week. Such was her reputation, not only for musical genins, but for beauty, elegance, and fascination of every kind that the crowds of eager spectators in the streets equalled the throng of nobility, rank and fashion, under the roof of the great dilettante and patron of art, the Duke of Devonshire. A few days afterwards she made her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre, when she more than realized the high expectations which had been raised. Most of the great prime donne of our times have been compelled, in seprano parts, to compensate by their genius and science for the want of compass in their voices—as, for example, in the case of Pasta, whose natural voice was a rugged mezze-soprano, and of Malibran, who was a real contralto. In Madame Sontag the public found a real soprano, "to the manor born," onabling her to perform with certainty of tone, and with exquisite case, purity, and delicacy, the most intracte passages and original embellishments, whether in full tone or mezza vece. When she first appeared in Rosina, she revelled and luxuriated in roulades, arpeggios, and fanciful divisions; and subsequently, in Donna Anna, she proved that she could sing in the classical style, and produce the same effect by pure sentiment and expression, as she had done before by floriture and staccato passages.

From England the Counters Rossi returned to Prusia. After having sung the usual time at Ber lin, she repaired to Warsaw. In the Polish capital, she was overtaken by a revolution—source of so many sanguinary conflicts in that unfortunate kingdom. Howev

others, only led Madame de Rosel to new and in-creased triumphs. She removed to St. Petersburg, and there her singing produced unparalleled effect, and the most lasting impression. The emperor and Empress, from that moment, conceived for her the greatest partiality, and she was the object of even more than that delicate, as well as generous liber-ality, for which the court of the Czar is so justly renowned.

In the meantime, the Count de Rossi had been

more than that delicate, as well as generous liber, ality, for which the court of the Czar is so justly renowned.

In the meantime, the Count de Rossi had been compelled to separate momentarily from his hady. The aspect of affairs in Belgium demanded that a young and active diplomatist should immediately be dispatched to the court of the King of the Netherlands. The Sardinian cabinet chose Count Rossi for this office, and he received orders in 1829 immomediately to repair to Brussels: There he was still in 1830, when the revolution broke out—in trus yrical style—after a performance of "Massniello." From Brussels, like the other members of the diplomatic body accredited at this court, he went to the Hague, the residence of the King of Holland, still considered as the legitimate King of Belgium as well as Holland, until Talleyrand and his confederates in the Hollando-Belgian conference said, like the quack doctor in Molière, "nous arons changé tout cela."

Hero began a new phase in the life of the Countees Rossi. The King of Sardinia, cognizant of all the amisable qualities, as well as virtues, which fitted the great vocalist for the most exalted sphere of society, at last authorized the Count Rossi openly to announce his marriage. Madame de Rossi, corp. of society, at last authorized the Count Rossi openly to announce his marriage. Madame de Rossi, cort. If there had existed the slightest hesitation as to the cordiality with which so bright a character should be received, the first sight, and the first moments spean with Madame de Rossi, convinced the most stilted and hypereritical personages that, in her, they beheld one dostined to adorn every position, amidst the votaries of court and politics, as she had done into her parts on the stage, with this difference, that here nothing was studied—not even plainly created for the enjoy ment of everything that is tasteful, refined, and truthful. If her reception at first was most kindly courteous, in a very short time it was friendly in the extreme, and she became the

Rossi for his good services, appointed him Envoy and Minister Pienipotentiary to the Confederation of and Minister Prenipotentiary to the Confederation of the Rhine, at Frankfort. Here the reputation of Madame Rossi for beauty, goodness and talent had preceded her. The great diplomatic functionaries at Frankfort hastened to celebrate her arrival with réunions, dinners and balls. During her residence at Frankfort, her life glided away cheerfully and ra-pidly amidst general esteem and domestic hap-

ar rankfort, her the globel away ensertially and rappidly analdst general esteem and domestic happiness.

The only event which signalized her residence at Frankfort was a noble act of charity. The overflowing of the Danube had produced desolation at Peeth and Buda, and appeals had been made to all parts of Germany, and particularly to the rich town of Frankfort, the commercial as well as the political capital of the German Confederation. Malanne de Rossi, amongst other distinguished persons, was appealed to. She at once responded to the calls on her charity, and assembling all the amateur musicians and singers, so numerous in every German capital, she gave an oratorio with their assistance, at which she, of course, herself sung, in the cathedral (the Dom) at Frankfort. The receipts of this truly religious concert was even beyond all expectation in amount. The Prince Metternich addressed to the Countees Rossi an autograph letter, thanking her for this great act of charity to the Austrian Emperor's subjects.

Whether the runer was founded, we know not

this grent act of charity to the Austrian Emperor's subjects.

Whether the rumor was founded, we know not, but it may perhaps be remembered, that towards the end of 1837, it was reported in the newspapers that a coolness, arising from an accidental circumstance, had arisen between the Czar and King of Sardinia. However this may be, what is certain is, that that nomentary cloud had blown over very shortly afterwards; for the Sardinian Cabinet had reschied to send to St. Petersburg a diplomatic representative of a higher grade, and furnished with ampler means of discharging one of the most agreerepresentative of a higher grade, and furnished with ampler means of discharging one of the most agreeable duties of diplomacy, and that which often contributes as much as negotiation towards a good understanding, namely, nospitality. The Sardinian Cabinet deemed that the nomination of Count Ross might be agreeable to the Czar; and that his epinion was well founded was immediately proved, for the Court of St. Petersburg being consuited, according to usage, the Emperor of Russia condescended to express himself in the most flattering terms both towards M and Madame de Rossi. The Czar has always maintained, and, moreover, proved practically, his opinion, that the essence of the art of reigning, like that of the art of aloquence, consists in action—habitually with his slajesty, the deed immediately follows the word.

On the arrival of M and Madame de Rossi at St. Petersburg, their reception on the part of the Empe

On the arrival of M and Madame de Rossi at St. Petersburg, their reception on the part of the Barperor and Empress was marked by every charmstance which could be most gratifying to their feelings; and for three years that they continued to reside in the imperial capital, they enjoyed usualloyed happiness in a position of special favor.

Shortly after they arrived, that most amiable and august princess, the Empreor's consort, became very solicitous to avail herself of Madame de Bossi's admirable gifts at some concerts of classical mario.

solicitous to avail herself of Madame de Rossi's admirable gifts at some concerts of classical marie, which her Majesty was desirous to give at the Wiater Paince, and likewise in some operatic performances, with the assistance of the numteurs and dictional of her court. Madame de Rossi was naturally nost anxious to gratify the august lady, as much beloved as she is deeply respected by all, and to whom she bore special gratitude. But that the wife of his representative should never sing in public in any form, was the special injunction of the to whom she bore special gratitude. But that the wife of his representative should never sing in public in any form, was the special injunction of the Kirg of Sardinia, when he consinted to the official acknowledgment of Madame de Rossi's marriage, and the latter did not even dare to apply on the subject to headquarters. Count Nesselvode, the chancellor of the Russian empire, whose ruling occupations and predilections, apart diplomacy, are the culture of music and that of flowers—the former with enthusiasm—undertook the treaty, and entered into the negotiation with as much zeal as if the question was the cession of a new province to the sway of the Czar. The King of Sardinia was too much of a circuliur not to feel he could refuse nothing to such a negotiator, when the question was to oblige so peerless a lady as the Empress. The whole court was on the tip-toe of expectation—the delay had added fuel to the general eagerness. Led by Madame de Rossi, the performances at the Empress palace formed an epoch in the enjoyments of the court.

The impression made was immease, and the effects lasting. To this cause is universally attributed the establishment on a noble scale of the Italian epoca at St. Petersburg, now become, in consequence of revolutions, which have destroyed elsewhere all artand refleed industry, the chief resource of Italian artists in the winter. Such was the remembrance of the enjoyment, and such was the void lefe by the departure of Madame de Rossi, that Rubini was summoned to St. Petersburg with a company of his own choosing, and at an outly no other sovereign but the Czar could have borne.

Three years thus happily spent, in 1842, Count

Resil obtained leave of absence to visit his family, then reciding at Vienna, and the Countess accompanied her husband. Those who visited Vienna before the late revolution, cannot forget the state of society which prevailed in the Austrian capital, the chief abode of taste and pleasure in that quarter of the globe. The circles of society were defined as rigorously and irrevocably as the boundaries of the little principalities on a German map, and with this difference, that there was no debatashle land.

The frost work, which excluded so many persons of the highest proteusions, whether travellers or residents, at once dissolved under the gentle influence of Madame do Rossi, as soon as the arrived in Vienna. In the sanctuary of princes and princesses, in the innermost penetralia of the mest mystericus rites of tashion, Madame de Rossi spent the time of her short residence in Vienna, deighting those assembles she visited by occasional enatches of song, and giving matiness musicales with amateurs, which were through by the highest personages. By her amiability, her talents, and virtues, she laid at Vienna the foundation of more than one enduring friendship.

Prussis having become the purctum satients of diplomacy in the northern world, the Sardinian cabinet removed Count Rossi as its representative to Berlin in 1843. At this dilettante court, where she was considered in the light of a country woman, and one of the benets of the "Faderland," and in that capital, where a few years before, she had exacted so often unbounded enthusiaem, Madame de Rossi was received with the warmost welcome. The Berlinese contemplated her noble bearing in her new position with the deepest interest.

From the court she experienced the highest favor. The present King of Prussia is a great lover of music. It is true, that like almost every German medmane of the present day, he mistakes entirely the natural boundaries which essentially separate and distinguish from each other the different species of music; he places on the stage music only these whose strains, like Mozart's and Glück's, required no reasoning, no scientific study, to be felt, but were at once comprehended, and charmed the ear and touched the heart. In the execution of these works, in the private circle of the King and Queen, Madame de Rossi was an isamense acquistion. Happy were those who could obtain an entrance into the royal precincts when the "lpeigonie en Aulide" of Glück was sung. Nothing can exceed the effect of the noble strains of Piccini's conqueror when interpreted by our great vocalist.

In Berlin, the home of the Countess Rossi was habitually the resort of every personage exalted in

a "go" of gin, or, as one man requested, "quite a large piece of custard pie." Compared with such "enjoymenta" a day or two at the Clifton House, Niagara, at the Mission House, at Mackinac, a Clifton Springs, or Avon, is an elysium.

captain starty had been despatement of the par-pose of exploring the country lying upon the heads of Red river, with a view to the settlement of the Indians there, and in prosecution of his duty had proceeded to the upper waters of the Washita, where the attack was made which resulted so disas-trously."

trously."

The same paper says, that a party of Indiana came to Fort Belknap about two weeks ago, at night, and drove off thirty-eight head of mules out of the garrison enclosure, guarded by sentincls. When the fact was ascertained, the commanding officer was able to mount only about twenty for pursuit, and these in the most indifferent names. Of course there was no recapture of the animals.

twenty for pursuit, and these in the most indifferent manner. Of course there was no recapture of the animals.

The same thing occurred only a short time sine at Planten Hell, where forty eight head of mules were laken, and where the commander was unable to make even an attempt at their recovery. The S shorters and some other Camanche bands are said to be openly hostile, and they have declare their purpose of driving the troops from the above a mod two posts.

med two posts.

We mentioned some time since that a difficulty document in H hmond, on the 21st ult, between G. Wright, editor of the Brazos Delta, and a Hanson, which resulted in the death of the latter.

before between the parties, in which blows had been exchanged. On Wednesday morning, as Wright was passing along the street, he was accosted by Hamon with abusive language, who at the same

are squally."
A letter from Laredo, in the Nucces Valley

FROM THE FAR NORTH .- Charles Grant, Esq , of

sus, who are assembled in large numbers in the buffalo country, to assail them on their approach. The people of the Pembina country—the white and civilized balf breds—with few exceptions, reside at St. Joseph, at the foot of Pembina mountains, thirty miles west of the junction of Red and Pembina rivers—a bigh and clightly stimution beyond the reach of

miles west of the junction of Red and Pambina rivers — a high and eligible situation, beyond the reach of the floods which deviatated their provious settlements on Red river. There are between tweaty five and thirty buildings at St. Joseph, including a Uatholic church. They are gaining considerable accessions of population from the Selkirk settlements, many of the inhabitants of which are migrating seath of the boundary line — St. Paul's, Mina. Limotral, 25th

NATURAL GAS. -The Fredoria (N. Y.) Conso

In Berlin, the home of the Countess Rossi was habitually the resort of every personage exalted in rank, as well as by the famosi of science, art, and literature, such as Humboldt, Mendelssohn, Meyerber, &c. The Princess of Prussia, who holds so distinguished a position, by her tastes and her virtues, amongst the princesses of the Continent, bonored Madame de Rossi with the most affectionate regard, whilst that illustrious melomane and excellent prince, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Streitz, firding so much goodness united with so much lits, finding so much goodness united with so much talent, treated her almost as a daughter—the Count and Countess passing three months every season at Strelltz.

But at last came the fatal year 1848, when a

But at last came the fatal year 1848, when a political cruption, unprecedented for magnitude and extent, fell upon the whole fabric of human happiness on the continent, as unforescen and as destructive as the volcanic outburst which, in a past age, buried Pompeii. Madame de Rossi's fortune, when the revolution broke out at Berlin, was placed partly with bankers, partly in commercial securities; commerce ceased, public credit was shaken, and private credit lost, and with the latter the fortune of Madame de Rossi. Shortly afterwards followed the events in Sardinia, in its turn deeply affecting the fortunes of her husband, and threatening the Count Rossi with the loss of that office which he had so long and so honorably held. On the first news of the losses experienced by Madame de Rossi, knowing how perfectly she had preserved her voice, the direction of Her Majesty's Theatre made, in the most delicate manner that could be devised, ample offers to the unfortunate lady, in ease she should deem it necessary to return to the scene of her former triumphs. The Count and Countess Rossi did not contemplate then the necessity of so great a sacrafice. Later offers of unlimited temptation were made by other parties, and emissaries sent to Berlin secretly to treat with the great vocalist of the golden age of the opera. But they were at once refused. As events assumed a darker complexion, Madame de Rossi, the most affectionate of mothers, grew more and more anxious for her children, and used every endeavor to prevail on her nable husband to sacrifice the privileges and projudices of rank, and the sweets of high office, to the future welfare of their children. An arist of Eurepean fame, who not only commands admiration by his talents—his conversational powers—his elegant and amiable manners, and his noble and elevated character—M. Thalberg, happened some months since to be in Berlin, and he is said to have seconded Madame de Rossi's efforts to persunde her husband. Communications were resumed with the direction of Her Majesty political cruption, unprecedented for magnitud and extent, fell upon the whole fabric of human hap to retire for a time from his career. When it was known later at Turin what was the cause of his retirement, and that it was definitive, letters were written, by order of the sovereign, in the highest degree corolial and flattering, both to M. and Madamo de Rossi. From Turin the Count returned to Berlin; there Mr. Lumley had suddenly arrived —every arrangement was made, and a week after he had left Berlin, the Count and Counters Rossi are he had left Berlin, the Count and Counters Rossi arrived in London in a manner totally unforescen. In a week more she appeared on the stage, and although, unlike other great singers, she had not, owing to the necessity of secreey, been praceded by those announcements which habitually long beforehand herald forth a prima danna, and work upon public expectation, her reception was one never successed in enthusiasm.

The New Postage Bill-Uniformity and Cheapness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. Amongst the advocates of cheap postage, the HERALD has always been the most prominent, and I am therefore induced to call your attention to that part of the postage law of 1851 which relates to the postage upon newspapers sent through the mails by individuals. Its atrocity exceeds mails by individuals. Its atrocity exceeds all the acts of legislation that was ever perpetrated in this or any other country. Who would suppose it possible that in this free country, where so much is professed of promoting the education of the masses, that a subscriber, for a single copy of a newspaper, should be taxed with a postage of fifteen cents to Texas, and if sent even from the office of publication to a non-subscriber, without being prepaid, thirty cents, and in proportion for shorter distances? Yet such is the rate established, and roidly carried out at the nost of er, without being prepaid, thirty cents, and in proportion for shorter distances? Yet such is the rate established, and rigidly carried out at the post of fices; not only so, but it would appear that the post offices clerks had instructions to exceed even the letter of the law, as they exact even more postage than it warrants. But my object in writing this letter is to show the fact, that, at the last sersion of Congress, the House of Representatives passed a law adopting uniformity and chempaces; but when sent to the Senate, it was raddled with obnoxious clauses, in the shape of amendments, and hurried through Congress, at a late hour, on the last night of the session; and unless the press some forward now, as the organs of public sentiment, a similar result will occur this session. A bill, adopting uniformity and chempaces, has again passed the House of Representatives, by an almost unanimous vote, and row lies in the Senate, to await. I presume, a similar fate to the chemp postage bill of last session. I would ask, is in a principle recognized by public contract that the United States Senate, is thus to I would ask, is it a principle recognized by public opinion, that the United States Senate is thus to have the power of defeating popular bills, emanning from the bonz fide representatives of the people! If so, it should "be known of all men." Where are ing from the cona hat representatives of the people! If so, it should "be known of all men." Where are the popular men whose pretensions to the Presidency, and all the places of honor and emolument, are submitted to the public, and sustained with so much clast? And is it for this that they are thus sustained? Are they to remain either as dumb as cysters when a popular bill, such as cheap postage, is before the Senate, or, by their silent votes, defeat the action of the House of Representatives? I do entreat, Mr. Editor, that, in the behalf of thousands and tens of thousands of the people, who wish to send copies of the Hiraald and other newspapers to their relatives and friends in the interior, you will now before them, so that it may pass Congress, and not be left to be smuggled through on the last night of the session, as in 1851.

Yours, respectfully.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

ONE OF THE PENTLE.

GUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT — On Sunday evening, at the corner of Tenth and Brown streets, as the South Penn and Spring Garden Hese Companies were returning home, after an alarm of five in the Northern Liberties, George Keen, a young man who had hold of the tongue of the Spring Garden, was struck with a horn by Wm. Douglass, a member of the South Penn, who is well known to the police. Keen received a shocking wound in the region of the eyes. Douglass was arrested. Yesterday morning he was sent to prison, the coordinate of Keen being so critical that the committing magistrate refused ball.—Philadelphia American, 3th.

The New Yoak Harald has short article with this bead commencing:—"There are two places in swful danger from obolera—Saratega, where nothing can be got to eat, and Newport where nobady can got anything to drink." We can say nothing for Newport, never having been there, but of biaratoga, the Herald speaks the whole truth. An unhappy experience of one day caused a small party, we wot of to rush from it as from the plague. If the reader of this parsgraph contemplates any such dangerous expedition, let him by all means lay in his own rations and take a tent. Common prusence should not let him venture thither with anything less. The United States Hetel is so overcrowded with visitors—nearly a thousand—that, as the Herald says, "there are no waiters to attend the guests, with the exception of favorites who bribe them." No landlord nor dozen landlords can make a thousand people comfortable, nor pay any personal attention to these who "put up" with them, (and they do put up with inconveniences which, at home, would drive them crazy) during the "fashionable" so son. "Fashionable people" are an exacting race and must have the best or grumble. But bad as it is at the United States, Congress Hall is infinitely worse—worse, in fact, than the conveniences to be found at any common tavern in the country. Two weeks since, some friends of ours were among the four hundred unhappy wrotches who sat down to a repast of "cold victuals" at that celebrated massion, where neither a bill of fare nor napkin were to be seen—where the waiters knew not what was upon the table, and who, when sent for a dish, rushed after it at the top of their speed and frantic as loons. A servant was asked for beef, and brought roads after it at the top of their speed and frantic as loons. A servant was asked for beef, and brought roads after it at the top of their speed and frantic as loons. A servant was asked for beef, and brought roads after it at the top of their speed and frantic as loons. A servant was asked for beef, and brought rake of starvation at

There are lively simes among the "runners" of the opposition day beats, early these fine mernings. Feople who have a fancy of reading rare chapters in the large and interesting volume of human nature, may be accommedated by spending half an hour at the steambest landing, between six and soven c'olock A. M.

Your true runner is "an old stick"—a "possilise institution"—unlike all the "rest of mankind"—generally plump, always lively and energetic, and ever charged to the muzzle with the most intensor regard for the welfare and haggage of every man, weman and child, who may be intent upon perpetuing a journey. One moment he is cursing the "caposition" runner, and apparently ready and willing to threw him into the dock, and the next he is one wast, unbroken smile, politely retailing to a chance customer with a carpot bag in his hand, the police like accommodation and dog-cheap fare of "our boat"

Just for the pastime of the thing, we will fellew

chance customer with a carpot bag in his hand, the police like accommodation and dog cheap fare of "our boat."

Just for the pastime of the thing, we will fellow the fortune of the "Man with the Carpot Bag." All he gets off to New York. He wants to go no mistake about that—and he desires to go as cheaply as pessible. The boats advertised are the Reindeer and the Henry Clay—fare 50 cents by each. Reindeer meets him pretty well up Broadway.

Reindeer Runner.—"Geing to York, sir?"

Carpot Hag Man.—"That's my intention, sir."

R. R.—"Better take the Reindeer, sir."—emartest boat in creation; fare only 40 cents."

Clay Runner.—"Don't you do no sich thing, sir, if you value your life!"

C. R.—"Why not, sir?"

C. R.—"Oh, the Reindeer has a fashion of running ashere, and blowing up, about every day, that's all! Besides, they'il charge you one dollar when you git aboard. We carry for 50 cents—not a cent more—splendid boat, sir—750 feet long, new this summer, and the tallest kind of feeding aboard."

C. B. M.—"We'll take you for 314 cents, friend—hero's your ticket—all snag and tight—he lies about our boat—he's paid for it, and don't do nothin' else."

C. R.—"I my, friend, if you want to go to New York this week, take the Clay. Here's a ticket—only 25 cents, sir, for you and your carpet bag, and perfect safety insured. The Roindeer ain't fit to run. She's got a hole in one of her bilers big enuff for you to crawl through, and they'll charge you a dollar when they secure you."

C. B. M.—"Well, I am tired of this pulling and hawing. Give me the ticket at 25 cents, and I'll just—"

R. R.—"Here, take my ticket at a shilling, and say nothing more about it. The Clay never!!

R. R.—"Here, take my ticket at a shilling, and say nothing more about it. The Clay never'll get to New York, if she starts, for she broke one of her wheels all to pieces yesterday, and the moment she gits under way she'll run sideways, and go ashers." C. B. M -" Well, well, I'll take the Reindeer,

Texas.

More About Capt. Marcy and his men—the inbians—a man shot by an edition, etc.

[Fr m the New Orleans Pleague, Aug. 4.]

By the arrival of the steamship Mexico, Capt.

Place, from Galveston the 1st inst. we have received files of Texas papers, from which we extract
the following items of news.

The following is the article from the State Gazette, of the 24th ult, to which we referred on Monday. It is the same in substance as that we copied
from the Fort Smith Herald of the 17th ult:—

"Capt Marcy is engaged in exploring the headwaters of Red river. News reached one of the upper posts from two sources, that four of his men and
two guides had been lost, whether killed by Indians
or not, seems not to have been known.

"Since writing the above, an express arrived in
town, bringing the intelligence that the whole command of Capt. Marcy has been killed by the Indians. The news was brought into Fort Arbuckle,
and coming directly from several sources, renders it
almost impossible to discredit it. The Indians in
great force commenced by stampeding all the horses
and mules belonging to the command, and about
daylight commenced an attack which was kept up
during the whole day; the Indians encamped around
Marcy, and at daylight the next morning renewed
the attack and continnued it until every man of
Marcy's command was killed.

"The news was brought in by the Wacces, who
had, about ten days previous, been in the Camanche
cemp, where these particulars were learned. The
Camanches, it is said, had the Ko-o ways with them
in the fight. They said the command they encountered had with them eighteen wagons. It is known
that Captain Marcy had a howitzer with him, but it
is supposed that, from some cause, he was unable to
use it. The Indians are represented to be in great
force, and are making preparations to move upon
and attack the upper posts

"Captain Marcy had been despatched for the purpose of exploring the country lying upon the heads
of Red iiver, with a view to the settlement of the and run—" C.R—" On to the overslaugh in spite of yourself. The Reindeer sticks on the bar, sir, three or self. The Reindeer stleks on the bar, sir, three or four hours every morning, in sight of the city. And then the fedder, sir !"

C. B. M.—"The what!"

C. R.—"The fedder, sir—the dinner Tainted

steaks, last summer's eggs, cheese that runs alone, bread—

C. B. M—"Oh, bother on your dinner; I've got half a peck of sandwitches in my carpet bag, besides cookies."

C. R—"That's right, sir; nothing like economy in these are herd time."

sides cookies."

C. R.—"That's right, sir; nothing like economy in these ere hard times."

R. R.—"There goes the last bell, sir! What do you say! Only a shilling fare by the Reindeer—now's your chance, sir."

C. R.—"He lies like a trooper, friend; he'll stick you for a dollar if he gets you aboard, and stick you on the bar besides. "me, go with me at a shilling, and say nothing he're about it."

R. R.—"I'll take you for sixpence—I want to save your life, if possible!"

C. R.—"Here's your ticket for three cents—you are a dead man if you go on the Reindeer!"

Disintersted Spectator—"The Clay's off, sir!"

C. B. M.—"Eh! What! Gone! Oh! ah!

Well, friend, I guess I'll go with you at sixpence."

R. R.—[with his thumb on his nose and his digits performing a series of expressive and lively gyrations]—"No, I guess you won't go for no such money now. The Clay is off; if you want to go to New York by steambeat to day, you must take the Reindeer—fare one dollar!"

It was a picture for a painter—the quiet fun of the runners and the crowd, and the blank astonishment of the victim when he found there was no alternative but the Reindeer, and full fare at the tep price.

The moment the boats are off and the strife ceases, it is affecting, or 22 Mrs. Partington would say, very techin', to see the late belligerent runners, in imitation of "learned counsel," fresh from a fierce set to for the edification of a jury, adjourning to the zear-est tavern to drink together and count upon their gains—Albeny Register.

The Liquor Law.

The first and only case of selzure of liquor, which has come before the police court, of Boston, since the passage of the law of the 22d May last, was heard on Monday northing. Officer Towlo brought into court a youth named I panels P. Conway, who p'esded guilty of stending three bottles of hrandy, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$6 and costs.

Two burrels of houor were soized, and destroyed according to law, in Cabotville, Mass., on Monday.

according to law, in Cabatville, Mass., on Monday. The liquor was poured into the street, in presence of a large crowd, and took its way through a wooden sewer, when a mischievous boy, at the lower end of the sewer, applied a match to the fluid, which flamed up, the flame tunning back through the sewer, and setting it on fire. The fire department were called out to arrest the progress of the flames. alled out to arrest the progress of the flames.

At the Spiritual Convention in Boston, Mr. Elmer of Springfield, said a liquor seller had given up the traffic and sent his children to the Sabbath school, by the order of the spirits.

was passing along the street, he was accosted by Hamon with abusive language, who at the same time endeavored to attack him. Wright retreated into a house, and werned his assailant off, but he prisisting, Wright drew a pistol and shot him down. Hamon was armed. Mr. Wright surrendered himself, and was held to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

The Houston Telegraph publishes the following extract of a lotter, dated Wacce, July 23, 1852:—
"Within the last hour news came in from Fort Graham, that the Camanches had come in and taken all their horses, as the soldiers had gone to Fort Belkmap, they having taken all the horses at that post, and killed several persons. We have raised a company here in less than two hours that will start to Fort Graham in the morning. Times are squally." William Canty, a youth of twelve years, was found dead drunk, at 10 e clock at night, in Harrison ave-In Providence, on Monday, Michael Kane was

locked up for being decently drunk, and Thomas Fielding was fined \$1 and costs for not being decent-ly drunk At Providence, on Monday, one keg and one bot

At Providence, on Monday, one keg and one botthe of liquor, found in premises No 93 Dyer street,
two jugs and one demijohn, found at No. 94 South
Water street, and one keg and one bottle, found in
87 Broad street, were ordered to be destroyed. No
fee is allowed for destroying the liquor. In olden
times executioners had as their perquisite the clothes
of their victims. Should not the law now allow the A letter from Laredo, in the Nucees Valley, says that a party of seventeen Indians attacked four Mexicans recently, and killed three of them. The one who escaped was severely wounded, but got into Laredo with the news.

Five companies of the Rifle Regiment are ordered to the Rio Grande. One company is ordered to Fort Inge, on the Leona, a subaltern and fifteen men remaining at Fort Merrill, on the Nucees. piller-general to keep the jugs and demijohns? Abby Folsom lectured against the present liquor wifers the custom house steps, in Baston, on Sun-

FROM THE FAR NORTH.—Charles Grant, Esq., of Pembina, arrived with his train at St. Anthony, on Thursday last. He brings fifteen carts with buffalo robes. The heavy snows of the latter part of the winter, when thawed about the close of March, flooded Red river and all the northern streams, causing a general destruction of the farms on Red river, and great distress in the Selkirk settlement. The freshet continued until June, and prevented the scasonable planting of crops, as all the settled lands were subject to the inundation. As a consequence, great suffering for want of food is anticipated in the Selkirk settlement during the next winter. The people of Selkirk are now compelled to depend upon the chase for subsistence, which is rendered precarious at this time, in consequence of a war waged against their half-breed functers by the Yankton Sioux Indians, who are assembled in large numbers in the

On Sunday evening, the city marshal of New Bed'ord, seized one keg and one demijohn of liquer, to the house of Hannah Sylva, on South Water street.

In West Roxbury, Mass, there are, at the present time, at least twenty-five or thirty rum shops, in full operation. The New Bedford Mercury says that diversex

The New Bedford Mercury says that divers extraders in liquors, in that city, having fortified themselves by good legal opinions, mean openly and defiantly to resume their former business.

A correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth writes from Sandwich, that four barrels, filled with brandy, gin and rum, a ten gallon keg, and sundry jugs and bottles, were found secreted, on Wednesday, in a house about six miles south of Sandwich village, and condemned for destruction.

Chitnary Notices.

Chitnary Notices.

DEATH BY CHOLERA — Dr. J. Treat, of Rochester, died at his residence on South Clinton street, on Fiding morning. Dr. Treat had been out all Wednesday night among his patients, and on Thurday morning, after his return home, was attacked with durrhose, for which he took the common remedies. During the formous he was neitive engaged in his professional duties, and was again taken down in the afterneon. A physician was called about evening, but his efforts were unavailing, and the Pecter died early on Friday morning, a rictim to the profession, and his devotion to those who were sick about him. He leaves a wife and family.

DEATH OF THE HON JOSSPH S. HAWKINS,—We regret to harm that the Hom. Joseph S. Hawkins died at his residence at Faton, Proble county. Only, on the 4th of August. Mr. H. was formedly member of the General Assembly of that State, and for one assion Speaker of the House. He had a large circle of acquasintances throughout the State, who will hear the tidings of his rudden decease with sorrow.

The Oldest Inhalitant of Texas Drad.—The encient Indian clief. Colita, died at the Cushatta village, on the Trinity river, about ten days ago. Colita is admitted by all to have been of greater antiquity than any other person in Texas. He was very old, and considered to be among the oldest of all the Indians in Texas some thirty years 200, or then he first we known to the earliest colonies brought here by Stephen F. Austin. It is believed by thore who have known him longest, that his age could not be much, if any, below a hundred and forty year. The life of this chief, traced back through all the revolutions and velestitudes which he witnessed and in nonny of which he participated, would probably furnish a nore valuable history of Texas in early times than ever has or ever will be written. It cannot but produce a feeling of regret to reflect that in the death of Colita. has periabed the last surviving witness and repository of a vast number of interesting events of this country for the list ce Legersing —The barn of Froeman White, in East Randolph, was struck by lightning during the storm af Saturday afternoon, and consumed with its cortests, thirty tons of hay. The dwelling house of Mr. White, adjoining, was with difficulty saved Less partially covered In Braintree, on Satarday evening last, several buildings were struck by lightning. A dwelling house, occupied by Wm. Doyle, was almost whelly destroyed. The lightning entered the centre of the house, knocking down the chimney and ceiling and throwing off both gable cads. Three persons in the house were knocked down, but neither of them seriously injured. The dwelling-house of Capt. Norton Pratt was also struck. The lightning entered at the front door and made many curious turns, breaking the windows, tearing the ceiling, and shattering the sheathing. No person injured —Besten Mail, 10th. NATURAL GAS.—The Fredonia (N. Y.) Censor says that that village has, for a long time, been lighted by natural gas, which issues at certain places spontaneously from fissures in the underlaying strata of rock. The supply, however, has hitherto proved insefficient for the demand. On Thursday afternoon last, while a workman was engaged in drilling for a further supply of water in the well at the Johnson House, a fissure was reached, from which, on the withdrawal of the drill, a large and constant current or gas issued, with much farce.

Capt. A A Dewitt, a well known western steam-best commander, died of chelera, near St. Louis, a few days ago.

Dr. G. W Patterson, recident physician of the Northern dispensary, Philadelphia, died on Wednesday afterson.

from which, on the withdrawal of the drill, a large and constant current or gas issued, with much farce, through the water. Upon placing a tunnel over the jet and applying a condle, the gas ignited, throwing a column of flame to the top of the well, near twenty feat, and burning the man severely. Up to the pre-rent time the gas continues to issue unfailingly; and it is the intention of the proprietors of the hotel to a ply it to immediate use in lighting their building. The Hon Stephen Hullard, of Provincefown, ber of the Massachusetts Senate in 1851, died at his residence on Monday last, at the age of forty five.

John H. Dicklaron returned to his home in Springhold, from California on Monday night, at 9 o'circle, and died on Tuesday at 12 o'circle.

Kelley Mitter was killed by lightning Wabash river, in Linton township, (Pa.)

Hume P. Hill, Esq., has been appointed Surveyer of the Port of Memphis, Tenn.

A man named Armstrong has been committed to prison in Concinnanti, for trial, on the charge of obtaining \$2.500 from Messrs. Smead, Collect & Hughes, on a forged note.

The Minnesstean says that Mr. Fillmore, brother of the President, who visited St. Paul last spring, in the capacity of government timber agent. has returned with his family to that city, with the intention of remaining there.

Habifax papers announce the arrival there of Sic John Gaspard La Marchand, the new Lieut, Governor, on Thursday, in the flag ship Cumberland, from Newfoundland.

On Monday last, about 10 o'clock, a destructive

On Monday last, about 10 o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in the frame cabinet maker establishment of J. C. Reissor, at Harrisburg, Pa. The fire communicated to the houses adjoining, occupied by John H. Bigler, as a shoe store, and Mr. Dougharty, as a dwelling, the roofs of which were considerably damaged.

damaged.

The lady who had so narrow an escape lately, at Niagara Falls, having boldly ventured to the large slab which divides the American sheet of water, was no other than the charming and spirited actrem, Mise Annie Lonsdale.

We learn that a young man, employed in a match factory in Fitchburg, was found, on Saturday afternoon, in a sitting position, on the second railrend bridge above the depot in that town, dead.

Two fellows, who are ambitious of a name in the fighting world, have made a match for \$50 a side, is a puglistic trial for superiority. They belong to Lowell, where the fight will come off during the car-

McFartey, an Irishman, in West Newton, mistock washing fluid for brandy, on Sunday, and drank a portion of it. He is now dangerously ill.

A party was returning from a fishing excursion off New Haven on Saturday last, having met with indifferent success, when a sturgeon, weighing 200 pounds leaped into the boat and was brought to land.

Jonathan W. Snow, of Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y., was instantly killed by lightning, on Thursday last. The lightning struck the tines of a kayfork with which he was pitching hay.

The funeral of the late Robert Rantoul, Jr., took

piace at Beverly, on Tuesday.
On the 27th ultimo, a Mr. Willard, an auctionse on the 24th utamo, a sir. Whiter, an accusance of St. Joseph, Mo., was seized by several persons taken to the woods, and whipped to death. The body was badly mutilated. Two of the perpetration of the outrage were arrested and committed to jail which had to be guarded to prevent the crowd from the other than the perpetration.

which had to be guarded to prevent the crowd from lynching the culprits.

Jumes H. Campbell, who was convicted at an extra term of the Circuit Court of De Kalb county, Ala., of the murder and violation of the person of a little daughter of Mrs. Garret, of Denter, Cherckee county, was received at the Penitentiary on the 4th uit. He is sentenced to imprisonment for life, and is now 37 years of age.

The value of real estate in the city of Savannab, Georgia, has lately been estimated at \$4,692,543, and that of slaves at \$1,286,484.

On the 3d inst., a man named Perry Dengyan was

On the 3d inst., a man named Perry Donevan wa killed in a house in Mandeville street, New Orleans by one Michael Purcell.

by one Michael Purcell.

Miss Harriet E. Hale, aged about twenty twears, committed suicide by taking laudanum, at Winslow, Me., on the 3d inst.

It is said that the Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., had It is said that the Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., had an insurance of \$10,000 on his life.

On the 21st uit., as Mrs. Athaliah Smith, wife of Mr. Moses Smith, of Hudson, N. H., was proparing dinner. her clothing caught fire and she was so frightfully burned that she lived only a few hours after.

after.

The first bale of new cotton this year argived at New Orleans on the 1st instant. The first arrival in 1851 was on the 25th of July; in 1850, on the 11th August; in 1849, August 7; and in 1848,

August 5.

A barn and shed belonging to Mr. Wm. Holmes of Fulton, Schoharie county, was struck by light ning during the thunder storm on Thursday last and consumed with all its contents.

The break on the Northern canal, at the sixteen mile level, which has detained the boats for the

mile level, which has detained the boats for the past week, is now repaired.

At the late general term of the Supreme Court, is session at Delhi, the Rev. Dr. Andrews, late Restor of the Episcopal church at Binghamton, and formerly of Norwich, was admitted, on motion of Hem. D. S. Dickinson, to practice as an attorney and counseller at law.

An Irishman, named Matthew Corceran, died of trangulation on Saturday, at Newark, N.J. from

An Prispinar, named antenew Corcera, dead a strongulation on Saturday, at Newark, N. J., from a piece of meat which became fastened in his throat while eating dinner.

A men, named Wm. H. Purfill was, arrested in Philadelphia on Monday for passing counterfeit 55 notes purporting to be on the Rhode Island Union Eark, at a www.ort.

Eark, at acceptor.

A colored people's mass convention, for the State of Ohio, has been summoned to meet at Gloveland on the 8th and 9th of September, to consider measures for the education and clevation of the free colored people, and to choose delegates to a national convertion of the free colored race in the United States, which is expected to meet in the approaching estimates. The American Association for the Adv

of Sciences, which was to assemble at Cleveland on the 18th inst., will not meet the present year, in consequence of the prevalence of disease in the West.

A suit has been commenced in New Orieans, by
A. F. Neill, against the owners of the steamer St.
James, to recover from them the sum of \$1,000 the
value of his slave John, lost by the explosion of the
St. James, and \$20, one month's wages.

A young man, calling himself John Alberts, in
jail at Hudson on a charge of burglary and robbery,
made an attempt at suicide last week, by cutting
the veins of his arm with a razor.

The New Orleans Board of Health report ningteen cases of death from cholers in that city the week ending July 31st.

The negro woman, Jane, was on Monday brought before the Hustings Court for the murder of Mrs. Winston and child. She pleaded guilty without giving any particulars, and was sentenced to be hung the 10th of next month.

William B. Freemire was recently drawned in Ceresco Lake, Wisconsin. He was from Monroe

The Ford du Lac Democrat states that, on the

28th ult., a person named John Hannon, commi suicide at the United States Hotel, in Benton. An unusual number of runaway negroes are said to be lurking in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn. Thomas Shannon has been sentenced by the Cynthians court (Ey.) to be hung on August 27th, for the murder of John Decime.

A man named Shorman was drowned at Lockport, N. Y. on Saturday.

In Ellsworth, Me., on Monday, a young woman named Almira Townsend, was run over by a horse and wagon fuciously driven by a young man named Jefer on Fries. She lived but about 20 minutes. Fries has been

Charles Loomis, about 70 years old, of West Granville, formerly of Westfield, was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning

Richard Owen, of Williamson county, Tenn., was killed on the 4th inst., in an affray with his brother, Jabez Owen.

The Rallroads.

A railroad collision, in consequence of the misplacement of a switch, occurred at Waterloo, N. Y., on Saturday last, smashing the engine, tender, baggeg and one of the passenger cars. Three of the passengers were so badly injured that they had to be left behind. Erastus Corning, of Albany, was somewhat injured, but was able to go home. The formal opening of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, to Wooster, Ohio, was celebrated on Tues-

day, 10th inst.

The Universalists of New England have contri-buted funds for the establishment of a college at Somerville, to be called the "Tuft's College," in honor of the gentleman who gave the land for that

purpose.

The Commencement at Amberst College began on Tuesday, and will end on Thursday afternoon.

The annual exhibition of the Cambridge High School took place on Saturday. The exercises were of an interesting nature. Hop. Edward Everett was present, and made a characteristic speech.

The commencement of the Middlebury College occurs on Wednesday, the 18th of August, which is at the beginning of the fall term. Addresses will be delivered before the several societies, by the Rev. John W. Chickering, of Portland, Me., the Rev. Thomas Sawyer, of Clinton, N. Y., and the Rev. Milo J. Hickok, of Rochester, N. Y.

The wheat crop of Wisconan exceeds in everything, the Watertown Chronide says, that has ever been seen in that or any other State. The yield, as a general thing, will be heavy, averaging from 20 to 25 bushels to the acro.

CAPE Whear —Commodore Aulick, who is now in the East Indies, in command of the American aquadron, has sent to the Commissioner of Parents a box of wheat (about half a bushel) of the Cape of Good Hope, said to possess very superior que itea, but is not cultivated in any great extens. It comes from about the include of SI degrees South.